

	<del>Mr. Muston</del>	<del>B. 415</del>
1.	<del>Dr. Didsbury</del>	<del>0.407</del>
2.	<del>Mr. Morley Parry</del>	<del>A. 419 1/2</del>
3.	<del>Mr. Perry</del>	<del>4.405</del>
		ALL

MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1966

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health  
D. R. McCaully, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
A. Sandbrook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector  
P. W. F. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector  
A. Kinnersley, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector  
W. Pye, M.A.P.H.I.  
Appointed April, 1966

Typist/Clerks  
Miss E. Jennings

Miss M. E. Roberts  
Appointed September, 1966



Public Health Department,  
Smithfield Road,  
Market Drayton,  
Shropshire.

MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1966

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the first time that I am called upon to present my annual report since Drayton Rural District and the Market Drayton Urban District were happily united in April 1966, forming the new Market Drayton Rural District.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at June 30th 1966 was 16,780.

The total of births was 312, giving a corrected birth rate of 18.3, comparing favourably with the figure of 17.7 for England and Wales. Of the total, 18 were illegitimate.

There were 192 deaths in the area during the year and this gives a corrected death rate of 12.1 (per 1000 of the estimated population), comparing with that of 11.7 for England and Wales. Of these deaths, heart disease continues to take pride of place, being the cause of 89 deaths, and, amongst these, coronary disease accounted for the majority - 46 deaths. This disease is on the increase generally and it remains one of the most serious hazards of middle age. Although the mechanism of its production has not yet been fully elucidated, its association with obesity, with lack of suitable exercise, and sometimes with nervous tension, is generally accepted and seems to be beyond doubt. Efforts are, therefore, directed to the reduction of the incidence of obesity in the middle aged and this appears to be the best line of approach in the present state of our knowledge.

Notifications of infectious diseases were low in 1966. There was only one case of tuberculosis - a pulmonary case in a young adult male. The average number of new cases (all forms) over the last five years is only 2.4 per annum and the average number of deaths occurring over the past five years is 0.8 per annum. Diphtheria and poliomyelitis are, again, absent as, indeed, they have been for many years. Control of infectious disease is a comparatively simple matter provided that you have effective vaccines etc., and that you can persuade people to avail of them, provided also, that the standard of living continues to rise, but, this is not so in the case of such a malady as coronary disease, reduction in the incidence of which demands a more individual approach such as that entailed by the prevention of obesity which in turn means modification in a person's manner of living.

I cannot close without mentioning the question of fluoridation and expressing some disappointment that the East Shropshire Water Board has, as yet, been unable to implement the Ministry's policy in this respect. Fluoride occurs naturally in water in this area in concentration of .2 parts per million but this falls far short of the 1 part per million which is necessary to protect our children's teeth. It is strange that there should be so much opposition to increasing in our water the amount of something which is already there, doubly strange when people living in some areas, have been drinking water all their lives with fluoride concentrations of the required 1 part per million, not only without ill effect but with demonstrable reduction in dental decay, and trebly strange that some should regard the increasing of the fluoride content in order to prevent dental decay as "immoral" while not apparently objecting to chlorination to protect us against typhoid and the water borne diseases. Fluoridation has been proved beyond doubt to effect a substantial reduction in dental decay by a number of extensive trials taking place over a period of years. It is odourless, tasteless, and harmless when added to water in the prescribed concentration. The former two attributes cannot always be said of chlorination, but we have been prepared to accept a slight taste or even smell, which sometimes occurs, as a small price to pay for freedom from the water borne diseases. Surely, then, we should accept fluoridation which has neither of these disadvantages.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Sandbrook and the staff of the Public Health Department for their help and assistance, and also the Clerk to the Council, Mr. Norman S. Brook.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(D. R. McCaully)  
Medical Officer of Health



SECTION AStatistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area at 31st December, 1966	-	56,047 acres.
Rateable value 1.4.1967	-	£495,663.
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated for the year 1967/68)	-	£1955
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population as at 30th June, 1966	-	16,780
Number of inhabited houses as at 31.12.66.		4,989

Vital StatisticsLive Births

				<u>Rates per 1000 estimated population</u>	
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	312	180	132	18.5	17.7
Legitimate	294	172	122	17.5	
Illegitimate	18	8	10	1.07	

Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.99.

Therefore corrected Birth Rate is 18.3 (per 1000 of the population)

Illegitimacy Rate (per 1000 total live births) 57.7

Still Births

				<u>Rates per 1000 live and still births</u>	
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	6	4	2	18.9	15.4
Legitimate	5	3	2	15.7	
Illegitimate	1	1	-	3.1	

Deaths

				<u>Rates per 1000 estimated population</u>	
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Market Drayton</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	192	105	87	11.4 (crude) 12.1 (corrected)	11.7

Comparability Factor 1.06

Infant Mortality  
(deaths under one year of Age)

				<u>Rates per 1000 related live births</u>	
		M.	F.	<u>Market Drayton</u>	<u>England</u>
				<u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	5	3	2	16	19
Legitimate	5	3	2	16	
Illegitimate	-	--	-	-	

Neonatal Mortality  
(deaths under four weeks of Age)

				<u>Rates per 1000 related live births</u>	
		M.	F.	<u>Market Drayton</u>	<u>England</u>
				<u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	4	2	2	12.8	11.1
Legitimate	4	2	2		
Illegitimate	-	--	-		

Peri-Natal Mortality  
(deaths under 1 week of age plus stillbirths)

				<u>Rates per 1000 related live &amp; still births</u>	
		M.	F.	<u>Market Drayton</u>	<u>England</u>
				<u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>&amp; Wales</u>
Total	4	2	2	31.4	26.3
Legitimate	4	2	2		
Illegitimate	-	--	-		

SECTION B

General Provisions of the Health Services for the Area

Services provided by the Salop County Council.

The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Salop County Council.

Child Welfare Centre

The Child Welfare Centre is situated at Longslow Road, Market Drayton, and the following services are available:-

Child Welfare	Wednesdays	10.30am - 12.30pm
Chiropody	1st, 2nd, 3rd	
	Wednesdays	9.30am - 12.30pm
	1st & 3rd	
	Wednesdays	2pm - 5 pm
Dental	By arrangement	
Domestic Help	Mondays	
	Wednesdays &	
	Fridays	2pm - 5 pm

Child Welfare Centre (continued)

Immunisations	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	9.30am - 12 noon
Probation Reporting Centre	Alternate Tuesdays 4th Thursdays	5pm - 8pm 4pm - 7pm
Psychiatric	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2pm onwards
Refraction School	By arrangement	9am - 12.30pm
Speech Therapy	Friday	12noon - 12.30pm 1.45pm - 5 pm
Welfare Foods	Wednesdays	10am - 12 noon 2.15pm - 4.15pm
	Saturday	10am - 12 noon
Orthopaedic Cervical Cytology Clinic	By arrangement Monthly on 4th Mondays	2 p.m.
(County Clinic, Longslow Rd. Market Drayton, by appointment)		

Mass Radiography at the Infants School, Longslow Road,  
Market Drayton, 1st Friday of each month  
5.45pm to 7pm.

The scheme for the vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out by the Salop County Council, as is, also, the scheme for immunising all school children of 13 years and over against Tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. Vaccine.

SECTION CPrevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases

The Table shows the number of cases notified over the last 5 years.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	1	4	-	2	-
Diptheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	12	2	-	-
Measles	45	283	40	136	82
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	1	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyresia	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	2	4	-	3	1
Non Pulmonary	2	3	-	1	-

The figures for the Years 1962 to 1965 are those for the old R.D.C. and U.D.C. combined.



### Tuberculosis

There was one case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year - a young adult male.

### Incidence and Numbers of Deaths During the past Five Years

Year	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Deaths</u>	
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non Respiratory</u>
1962	2	-	1	-
1963	3	2	1	-
1964	1	-	1	-
1965	3	-	-	1
1966	1	-	-	-

Note:- The figures given for the Years 1962 to 1965 are those for the then Market Drayton U.D.C. and Drayton R.D.C. taken together.

The average number of new cases occurring in the area over the five year period is only 2.4 per annum and the average number of deaths from all forms of the disease is 0.8 per annum.

The improvement in the figures for the incidence of this disease over the past twenty years has been remarkable - due to a variety of factors including the introduction of effective drugs for its treatment and control in the forties, better methods of diagnosis with the introduction of the mass radiography campaigns, immunisation of susceptible people by means of B.C.G. Vaccine, and, last but by no means least, better standards of nutrition and housing. Turning to old reports for Market Drayton U.D.C. and Drayton R.D.C., one finds that there were 14 new cases registered occurring in the two districts for the Year 1957 and there were 3 deaths. This compares with only 1 new case and no deaths in the Market Drayton Rural District for the Year 1966.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN MARKET DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All Causes	105	87
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis - Other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms - Stomach	1	-
lung, bronchus	6	-
breast	-	1
Uterus	-	2



Causes of Death in Market Drayton Rural District (continued)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	6	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	--	--
Diabetes	2	--
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	16	10
Coronary disease, angina	28	18
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	14	27
Other circulatory disease	1	1
Influenza	3	2
Pneumonia	7	1
Bronchitis	1	--
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	--	--
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	--	--
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	--
Hyperplasia of prostate	--	--
Pregnancy, child birth and abortion	--	--
Congenital malformations	--	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	9	10
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2
All other accidents	3	2
Suicide	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	--
Total All Causes	192	
Male	106	
Female	87	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NUMERICAL ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Number (both sexes)</u>
1. Heart Disease	89 -- this is broken down as follows:- Coronary disease -- angina 46 'Other Heart Disease' -- 41 Hypertension with heart disease -- 2
2. Vascular lesions of the Nervous System ("Strokes", apoplexy, etc.)	26
3. Malignant Neoplasms (cancers of various kinds and in various sites).	22 -- this includes Malignant Neoplasms -- 10 and "Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms" -- 12 (including leukaemia)
4. Respiratory Diseases	17 -- including -- Influenza -- 5 Pneumonia -- 8 Bronchitis -- 1 "Other diseases of the Respiratory system" -- 3

It is noteworthy that, of the deaths due to heart disease, over half of the total were due to coronary disease -- 46 out of 89 deaths -- and, of this number 28, or two thirds were males. Further, that tuberculosis, so far from being, in the words of John Bunyan "Captain of the men of death", as indeed it once was, is now a "Non starter".

MR. SANDBROOK, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR REPORTS -

This year saw the amalgamation of the Drayton Rural District and the Market Drayton Urban District to form the Market Drayton Rural District which comprises the parish of Market Drayton and the eleven parishes of the former Rural District, these consist of Adderley, Cheswardine, Childs Ercall, Hinstock, Hodnet, Lightfield, Moreton Say, Norton in Hales, Stoke on Tern, Sutton upon Tern and Woore.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREAWATER

The Water Authority is the East Shropshire Water Board who receive water from various sources - chiefly from boreholes within the rural district, the exception being the Market Drayton supply which receives water from springs in Staffordshire. Out of a total population of 16,780 the Board supply 13,290 with water. The remainder are supplied by private main supplies, i.e. Goldstone, Ellerton, Eaton on Tern and Longslow, and the Council's own housing estate boreholes at Brownhills and The Yelves or by private wells and boreholes.

Total number of houses in the district	-----	4989
The number of houses supplied by public mains direct		
to the house	-----	4203
The number of houses supplied from public mains by		
means of standpipes	-----	59
The number of houses supplied from private mains		
either directly or by standpipes	-----	51
Number of houses supplied from wells and boreholes	-----	676

The following is a summary of water samples taken for bacteriological examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public mains	25	4
Private mains	6	8
Wells and boreholes	5	16

Any unsatisfactory samples taken from the East Shropshire Water Board are dealt with by the Board, whilst, in the majority, those from private sources were dealt with by installing candle type filters or by chlorination.

The following information is taken from the 1966-67 Report of the Engineer to the East Shropshire Water Board:-

Abstraction and Bulk Supplies

<u>Station</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Average Daily</u>	
<u>Northern District</u>	<u>1000 galls.</u>	<u>1000 galls</u>	
Soudley	18.3244	50.2	
Hinstock	1.337	3.7	
Childs Ercall	5.679	15.7	
Chipnal	821	2.3	
Calverhall	39.835	109.2	
Hodnet	35.785	98.1	
Blore and Brodder	111.105	304.1	
Tern Hill	8.750	24.4	B.S.*
Norton in Hales	6.024	16.5	B.S.*
Woore and Bearstone	19.992	54.8	B.S.*

\* Bulk Supply



Bacteriological Quality

<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
270	23	247

There are 11 service reservoirs throughout the district with a combined capacity of 895,690 gallons.

The per capita consumption in gallons per day for the Northern District of which this Rural District takes approximately half the consumption, is 33.7 for non metered supplies.

Softening of the water supplies is not undertaken.

Fluoridation of the water supply is not carried out - the natural Fluoride content is negligible, being on average 0.2 parts per million.

RODENT CONTROL - Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council's one full time Rodent operator is fully occupied in carrying out surveys and treatments in the neighbourhood of any infestations reported, as well as dealing with the infestations themselves. He is constantly treating tips and sewage works, schools and dealing with the limited number of contracts with which one man can deal and which helps to offset the cost of the services. This is free for rats and mice infestations in domestic premises.

The area affected by Warfarin resistant rats has not spread to this district and is being tackled by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food vigorously on the Welsh Border and in a neighbouring portion of Shropshire in order to try and contain these unwelcome pests.

Twice a year the sewers in the district are tested for rat infestation and treated where necessary. There were no widespread infestations - the few infestations that existed being confined to short lengths of sewer and subsequently treated successfully.

Properties other than Sewers

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	3722	802
2.A. Total number of properties (including nearby premises)		
inspected following notification	148	27
B. Number infested by (i) rats	80	26
(ii) mice	6	0
3.A. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	79	5
B. Number infested by (i) rats	58	5
(ii) mice	3	0



RODENT CONTROL (continued)

After the initial investigation of the complaint, a confirmed infestation involves several visits - for prebaiting, with a possible change of prebait, laying of poison baits, topping up of baiting points, laying of further baiting points, perhaps change of poison and the final clearing up of baits not taken. Advice is also given to occupiers who wish to treat their own infestations.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
ii. Factories not included in i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	7	1	-
iii. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	68	7	1	-

2.  Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (continued)Part VIII of the ActOUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

<u>Nature of work</u>	<u>No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133(1)c.</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.</u>	<u>Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Factories in the district are of a very varied nature, the largest in the rural area being a plastic powder manufactory at Pipe Gate in what was originally the Creamery, a saw mill and light wood box manufacturer at Chipnal and an agricultural implement engineering works at Oaneley in the country area. In the town there functions a factory producing wooden buildings, a ladies underwear factory, a laundry, a dairy, two animal feeding stuffs mills and a newly established abattoir and meat products manufacturer.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No sewerage scheme was in progress commenced or completed during the year. An enquiry into the proposed joint schemes for Woore and Knighton and for Norton in Hales was held on the 27th October, 1966. The following schemes have been submitted to the S.C.C. under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts 1944-1955, and approved in principle for grant purposes by the Salop C.C.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Description of Scheme</u>
Calverhall and Ightfield	88000	Sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for villages of Calverhall and Ightfield.
Norton in Hales	45000	Sewerage and sewage disposal for village of Norton in Hales.
Woore (joint with Knighton in Newcastle under Lyme R.D.)	187,550	Sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the village of Woore and the hamlets of Gravenhunger Moss, Irelands Cross, Dorrington, Pipe Gate and Knighton (Staffs).

Of the 16 sewerage effluent samples analysed during the year, 11 proved satisfactory.



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, (continued)

Number of houses in district .. .. .	4989
Number of houses connected to sewage disposal works owned by Local Authority .. .. .	2885
Number of houses connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment plants	1241
Number of houses without satisfactory means of sewerage .. .. .	863
Number of sewage disposal works owned by District Council .. .. .	25
Number of houses using chemical, pail, earth or privy closets: (a) with proper means of disposal	863
(b) without proper means of disposal	nil
Number of houses where Local Authority collect night soil	none

Under the scheme for the improvement of Council Houses some 45 houses have been brought up to modern standards and have had their pail closets converted to water closet.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

In the eleven rural parishes collection took place every 14 - 15 days and in the town every 7 days.

The collection was carried out by 2, 20 cu.yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic Compression vehicles first registered 8.11.65. and 23.7.64. respectively in the country and the Morris Eagle Compressmore vehicle which was acquired from the U.D.C. on amalgamation. This vehicle was first registered on 9.9.58. and has served its useful life. The oldest vehicle is the S.D. 14 cu.yd. fore and aft tipper - a prototype, which was acquired by the former R.D.C. when they commenced refuse collecting in 1950, and is long overdue for replacing.

Refuse is becoming so bulky, approximately weighing 2 cwt. per cubic yard - that the compression type of vehicle is the answer to the problem. For similar reasons tips are more quickly filled and compacting and covering the surface are correspondingly more difficult.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping at seven tips scattered throughout the district. These tips are visited regularly by the Rodent Operator and infestations of rats, mice, cockroaches, flies and wasps are dealt with either all the year round or in their season.



ERECTION OF NEW DWELLINGS

For slum clearance the Council erected 26 houses and for other purposes private enterprise built 88. At the end of the year there were 234 in course of erection or included in current contracts for slum clearance by the Council and some 59 by private enterprise and individuals for other purposes.

The number of houses erected from the 1st April 1945 to 31st December, 1966 -

- |                       |   |     |
|-----------------------|---|-----|
| 1. by Local Authority | - | 765 |
| 2. Others             | - | 666 |

For 1967 a total of 231 Council Houses are proposed.

There were no Council Houses sold during the year and the number of applicants on the Housing List at the end of the year was 219.

HOUSING

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Total number of houses in District              | 4989 |
| 2. Total number of houses owned by Local Authority | 1186 |
| 3. <u>Housing Act, 1957 and 1961</u>               |      |

A. Houses Demolished

1. In or adjoining Clearance Areas under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957.

- |  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| (a) Unfit for human habitation                             | _____ | none |
| (b) Included by reason of bad arrangement                  | _____ | none |
| (c) On land acquired under Sec. 43(2)<br>Housing Act, 1957 | _____ | none |

2. Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas

- |  |       |      |
|--|-------|------|
| (a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17(1)<br>Housing Act, 1957                      | _____ | 11   |
| (b) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health  | _____ | none |
| (c) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts                                   | _____ | none |
| (d) Houses included in unfitness orders made under paragraph 2 of Second Schedule to the land compensation Act, 1961 | _____ | none |

B. Unfit Houses Closed

- |   |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| (a) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)<br>Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26<br>Housing Act, 1961 | _____ | 4    |
| (b) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing<br>Act, 1957  | _____ | 4    |
| (c) Parts of buildings closed under<br>Section 18 Housing Act, 1957                                 | _____ | none |

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit

- (a) After informal action by local Authority by owner none
- (b) After formal notice under Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957. i by owner — none  
ii by local authority — none
- (c) After formal notice under Public Health Acts — none
- (d) After modifications or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 of Housing Act, 1961 — none
- (e) After determination of a demolition order under section 24, Housing Act, 1957 none
- (f) After determination of a closing order under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961 — none

D. Houses in which Defects were remedied  
(other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts none

E. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use  
(Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year.

Retained for (under Section 48 — none  
temporary (under Section 17(2) — none  
accommodation (under Section 46 — none  
Licenced for temporary accommodation under  
Section 34 or 53 — none

F. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders. — none

4. Overcrowding

- (a) Number of houses overcrowded at 31st December, 1966 — one
- (b) Number of overcrowded families rehoused during year — nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - Housing Acts 1959 - 1964

During this year the applications were equally divided between Discretionary and Standard Grants.

Discretionary Grants

No. of dwellings concerned in applications received during year — 19

No. of dwellings concerned in applications completed during year — 19

Owner-occupied - 4  
Other - 15

For the first time for some years there have been fewer owner-occupiers and more land lords taking advantage of the grant which was what the Minister had hoped when legislation was first introduced.

Average cost per dwelling completed of work ranking	
for grant	£975.2.1.
Amount of grant payable by Local Authority stated	
as percentage	38.00%
Average cost per dwelling including repairs and	
improvements etc.	£1164.17.6.

#### Standard Grants

Number of dwellings concerned in applications received	
during year	19
Number of dwellings concerned in applications completed	
during year	12
Average amount of grant per dwelling paid by Council	£232.13.4.

#### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS Public Health Act, 1936

There is one public swimming bath situated in the district at Market Drayton which is open during the summer season, May to September. The water for filling and topping up the supply is obtained from the East Shropshire Water Board's supply to Market Drayton. The water in the bath is automatically filtered and chlorinated before recirculation, the bath contents of 250,000 gallons being turned over every 6 hours. In order to help in maintaining the level of free chlorine, to keep the water sterile, comparator tests are taken daily. As an additional precaution bacteriological tests are taken at various points within the bath each week. Out of 51 samples thus taken and submitted for testing 46 proved satisfactory.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

##### Meat

There are two licensed slaughter houses operating in the country district and these supply a high standard of meat for their own districts and outside markets. To these small local sources has been added the modern two storey factory abattoir operated by Messrs. Palethorpes, sausage and pork pie manufacturers, and built by them in Maer Lane, Market Drayton. Although it is anticipated that cattle and sheep will be slaughtered here eventually, pigs only have passed through so far.

All stunning and bleeding is carried out on the ground floor. Cattle and smalls enter the building through separate entrances, cattle to a stunning pen and smalls to a stunning area. All categories are subsequently bled on the rail, the blood being drained to an adjacent blow tank.



A chain elevator serves the smalls bleeding rail and then, when bleeding is completed, an inclined chain elevator transfers them to the upper floor where the sheep and pigs are switched into their individual dressing areas. Separate chutes are used to drop guts, pelts and any condemned material to different rooms on the ground floor where cleaning and despatch is arranged according to the final destination of these by-products. The dressed carcasses are returned to the ground floor by means of a rail-to-rail chain type de-elevator, which also conveys them to the inspection area.

Cattle are to be dressed on a vertical beef dressing system. By this method beef carcasses do not touch the floor after leaving the stunning pen, and slaughtermen are able to work quickly and efficiently from platforms arranged at heights to suit the various dressing operations.

The arrangement of the dressing ring permits the viscera and hides to be removed immediately adjacent to the departments designated for these materials, without interrupting the work flow.

The daily output has been about 100 pigs per day but this kill, it is anticipated, will be increased soon.

The production of pork pies, meat pies, curing of bacon, sausages of various kinds, hams and the preparation and prepacking of these products - such as vacuum packing and curing takes place in separate rooms in the extensive adjoining single storey building.

### Meat Inspection

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..			..	..	19
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..			..	..	3
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep							19

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excdg</u> <u>cows</u>	<u>cows</u>	<u>calves</u>	<u>sheep</u> <u>&amp;</u> <u>lambs</u>	<u>pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed (if known)	478	nil	1	1741	6069	-
No. inspected	478	nil	1	1741	6069	-
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u> <u>and Cysticerci:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	66	-	-	36	1773	-
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	13.8	-	-	2.06	29.2	-

## Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part (cont)

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excdg</u> <u>cows</u>	<u>cows</u>	<u>calves</u>	<u>sheep</u> <u>&amp;</u> <u>lambs</u>	<u>pigs</u>	<u>horses</u>
<u>Tuberculosis Only:</u>						
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	40	-
% of No. inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.65	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNEDUnsound food surrendered or condemned

1. Meat at retail shops \_\_\_\_\_ nil
2. Cooked meat and meat products \_\_\_\_\_ 98.lbs.
3. Canned meats \_\_\_\_\_ 24.lbs.
4. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ 46.lbs.
5. Fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ 24.lbs.
6. Other foods \_\_\_\_\_ nil

Total                      192.lbs.

FOOD POISONING

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during the year.

PROSECUTIONS, REG. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS

One case of a food handler smoking whilst selling food from a market stall was prosecuted and a fine of £2 obtained.

FOOD PREMISES GENERALLY

The following list gives the numbers peculiar to each food trader or food premises, although in regard to the smaller shops, particularly in the country, the various kinds of foodstuffs are often represented in one shop without a predominant type.

Bakers and Confectioners	9
Butchers	16
Cafes	12
Canteens	22
Dairies	4
Greengrocers	8
Grocers	34
Licensed Premises	46
Sweet Shops	4
Fish & Chips	3
Mixed businesses	28

A total of 61 initial visits and inspections were carried out with 118 revisits. Unsatisfactory conditions were found in 37 cases and involved 46 revisits.

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows:-

- (a) Storage and sale of ice cream - 64 (sell prepacked ice cream)
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted pressed pickled or preserved food intended for sale - 33

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A. Registrations and General Inspections			
<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year.</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year.</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.</u>
Office	7	32	7
Retail shops	8	82	45
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	16	9
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	16	135	62



Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act - 191.

In this Schedule -

"general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and "registered premises" means any premises in respect of which a notice under Section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the Greater London Council and the expression "premises registered" shall be construed accordingly.

There were no prosecutions taken and three reported accidents involving falls in retail shops were investigated and informal advice was recommended in each case.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Two contraventions caused by the emission of dark smoke were investigated and one notification of the intention to install a furnace under Section 3 was received and approved.

#### GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

To premises in such a state as to be a nuisance a total of 150 visits were made. Drainage faults remedied and new drainage (not including new buildings) had 23 and 37 visits respectively. Offensive accumulations were responsible for 17 visits and animals in such a state as suspected to be a nuisance had 5 visits - nuisance from water courses - two.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of 1966 for privately owned sites there were 26 sites licensed for individual caravans and 4 sites for multiple use (more than 3) -- holding a total of 43 caravans. There were no licensed holiday sites. Similarly there was one licensed site for tents in private ownership.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There were 3 complaints regarding noise - 2 in regard to mechanical plant and the other in regard to an entertainment establishment. A total of 42 visits were made and the non-industrial noise has been abated. The other two sources of noise have in part being reduced and attempts at further reduction are proceeding.

No formal action has been necessary.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT

This Act requires the registration of premises (including a private dwelling) where the carrying on of the business of providing accommodation for other people's dogs or cats is established as the main activity. The Council has to take into account construction size, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness. Also they must be satisfied in regard to arrangements for food and drink, bedding, adequate exercise and regular visits to animals, precautions against the spread of infection and adequate precautions against fire and other emergencies. One person is registered and conditions have proved satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act is provided for the control of the conditions under which animals (which includes any description of vertebrate) are kept, fed and sold. Specific attention is paid to ease of ingress and egress and in case of fire or other emergency a responsible person is to be, at all times, within reasonable distance of premises and to have custody of key. Other conditions are the provision of fire extinguishers, animals to be sold in suitable containers, no unweaned mammals to be sold, and no inter-contamination of animals or surroundings by improper placing or spacing of cages.

One pet shop is registered and conditions are satisfactory.

Once again I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the work carried out by my staff which has made this contribution to the Medical Officer of Health's Report possible. At all times we appreciate the support of Dr. McCaully, our Medical Officer of Health.





